DIPLOMATIC CONGRESS AT OSTEND.

The SPEAKER stated the question to be on the adop-tion of the resolution, submitted by Mr. Sollesson the 4th Mr. CHASTAIN moved that the resolution be laid on

the table; which motion was decided in the negative: pays 90. Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, moved that there be a call of

the House, stating that he desired a full vote on a resolu-tion which he regarded as mischievous.

The SPEAKER stated that the motion was not in order, the previous question having been yesterday moved

Mr. McMULLEN desired to know if it would be in or der to move to postpone the resolution indefinitely?

The SPEAKER stated that such a motion could not

now be submitted, as the House was acting under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. HILLYER moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had just refused to lay the resolution on the

Mr. SKELTON moved to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday refused to refer the resolution to the

Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER stated that the latter motion could not be submitted pending that made by the gentleman from

Mr. HILLYER withdrew his motion, when Mr. SKELTON moved a reconsideration of the vote by

which the House yesterday refused to refer the resolu tion to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the motion

to reconsider on the table; which was disagreed to: Yeas 34, nays 89. question was then taken on the motion of Mr-

SERLION, and it was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 94, The question recurring on the motion that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it was put and decided in the affirmative by the following

YEAS-Mesers. James C. Allen, Willis Allen, David J. Balley, The

TEAS—Messer, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, David J. Balley, Thos. R. Bayly, Barks-inle, Barry, Beicher, Bliss, Bocock, Breckinridge, Bridges, Caskie, Chastain, Clark, Chingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Craige, Jean G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Eddy, Edgerton, Dansundson, Ellison, English, Faulkner, Fenton, Florence, Fuller, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Barris, Hastings, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Basghes, Ingersoll, Johnson, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kidwedge, Kurtz, Lamb, Lewis, Lindley, McDonald, McDugail, McBudier, McQueen, Macy, Maxwell, Smith Miller, Olds, Orr, Bishop Farkins, John Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Fratt, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Rarfin, Seymour, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Skelton, William Smith, Wu. R. Smith, G. W. Smyth, Straub, David Stuart, John J. Thaylor, Trout, Tweed, Waish, Warren, J. Wentworth, Westbrock, Witte, and Hendrick B. Wright—92.

NAYS—Messes, Ball, Banks, Bennett, Bristow, Campbell, Carpenter, Carnthers, Chandler, Chase, Corwin, Cox, Crecker, Cullom, Thos. Davis, De Witt, Bick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edmands, Thomas D. Barris, Da Witt, Bick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edmands, Thomas D. Barris, Da Witt, Bick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edmands, Thomas D. Barris, Da Witt, Bick, Dickinson, Eastman, Himands, Thomas D. Barris, Da Witt, Bick, Dickinson, Eastman, Himands, Thomas D. Barris, Da Witt, Bick, Dickinson, Eastman, Himands, Thomas D. Barris, Da Witt, Bick, Dickinson, Eastman, Himands, Thomas D. Barris, Da Witt, Bick, Dickinson, Farley, Flagler, Franklin, Goodrich, Geochwin, Grey, Grow, Aaron Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hiester, Hill, Browe, Hunt, Daniel T. Jones, Knox, Letcher, Lindley, McCulloch, Bace, Hintson, Mayall, Meacham, Middieswarth, Millson, Morgan, Frances, Pringle, Ready, Reese, David Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Sollers, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Edzation, Andrew Stuart, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Telber, Thurston, Tracy, Upham, Wade, Walbridge, Walley, Elhu B. Walbbarne,

The SPEAKER stated, as the next business in order, the reconsideration of the river and harbor bill, passed at the close of the last session and returned with the ob-

jections of the President,
Mr. CLINGMAN said that since the consideration of this measure was postponed the House had learned from the annual message of the President that it was his design to send to the House another communication on the subject of the bill now before the body, giving his views thereon more in detail. It was perhaps due to the House and the President that the reasons which governed the Executive in vetoing this bill should be well understood. He (Mr. C.) voted against the bill and was satisfied with that vote, and did not desire to hear any thing further on the subject; but it was very probable that those genflemen who differed in opinion with the President r wish to have his reasons for this veto more in detail. He therefore thought that the bill under consideration should

Sir. DUNBAR moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until this day next week. His constituents were deeply interested in this measure, as it contained large, and, as he thought, proper appropria-tions for the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi and other portions of that river and its tributaries. He was a member of the Committee on Commerce that reported this bill, and voted for it in committee and on its final passage. He thought it was one which should not have been vetoed by the President; but was of the opi-mion that a decent respect for the Chief Magistrate of the nation, who had informed them that he would send in a message giving more fully his reasons for not approvlug the bill, required that the subject should be post-pened until the President should transmit to the House

week they could then act more understandingly upon it. Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, said that if he supposed there was any member of the House who would be influenced one way or the other by a message of the President touching this subject—one which was familiar to every body, and had been agitated ever since the origin of the policy, and talked about upon every stump in the country during election times—he would vote for the motion of the gentleman from Louisiana. But he sincerely believed that every gentleman had made up his mind and was prepared to vote on the bill; and, such being the case, he knew not why they might not as well act upon the subject now as at any other time. They were about so act upon the real veto message, and they had no right so allow the President to veto a bill and then send in a experimental message, giving supplemental reasons. So for as his vote was concerned he would only be governed by his constituents. He intended to carry out their will, and presumed that every other member would act ac-cording to the known will of his constituents. The House was as full now as it would be next week, and fuller too, as in a few days members would go away to remain until

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, believed that the bill before the Mouse was reported by the Committee on Commerce, of which the gentleman from Illinois was a member. He desired to ask that gentleman if it contained any item of ap-propriation for the improvement of a harbor or river but what had been heretofore recommended by the appro-priate Department and been commenced?

The SPEAKER reminded gentlemen that the discussion must be confined to the motion to postpone.

Mr. WENTWORTH said that he would not enter into

a discussion of the bill, and hoped the motion to postpone would not prevail.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that this was a measure which

wery deeply interested the valley of the Mississippi—he might say the whole country. He concurred in the suggestion of the gentleman from Louisians that a decent mespect for the Executive required that they should at least suspend their action on the bill until the views of The President should be made fully known. He would Size to know whether any gentleman of the Committee on Commerce had official information in regard to the time which the House might expect a fulfilment of the promise of the President, that he would send in another message giving his views on the subject of internal im-

provement in a more extended form? Mr. DUNBAR stated that he had no official informs Sion on the subject. He, however, had no doubt that in s few days the message would be transmitted to the

Mr. CAMPBELL inquired if the gentleman had reason

before this day week?

Mr. DUNBAR replied that he had no doubt of it.

Mr. CAMPBELL hoped, then, that the motion to postpene would be agreed to by the House.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, demanded the previous

The SPEAKER stated that if it should be sustained it

would cut off the motion to postpone and bring the House to a direct vote on the bill. The previous question was seconded-ayes 82, noes 73 when the question was put, "Will the House, on retive by the following vote, two-thirds not voting in favor

MEAS—Mosers. Appleton, Ball, Banks, Bennett, Bliss, Bristow, Campball, Caryenter, Caruthers, Chandler, Chase, Clark, Corwin, Cox. Cocker, Cullom, Dawson, Dick, Dickinson, Dunbar, Eastman, Eddy, Migerian, Elmands, Thomas D. Eliot, Ellison, English, Etheridge, Bearbart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Florence, Goodrich, Goodwin, Green, Cosanwood, Grey, Aaron Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Henn, Hisster, Mall, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Knox, Lindley, Lindley, McCulleth, Mace, Macy, Matteson, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Morgan, Boble, Mordecal Oliver, Farker, Peck, Pockham, Fennington, Proston, Pringle, Knady, Riddle, David Ritble, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Begunour, Shower, Simmons, Frederick P. Stanton, Hestor L. Stevens, Andrew Stuart, David Stuart, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Todler, Thorston, Tracy, Trout, Wade, Walley, Elihu B. Washburne, Langel Washburn, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler, and Zollicoffer.—96.

Hemsel Wathburn, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler, and Zollicoffer.—96.

MAYS—Meers, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, David G. Bailey, Thos. Bayle, Meers, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, David G. Bailey, Thos. Elsayer, Bester, Boock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Edidges, Castle, Chastain, Chrisman, Clingman, Cobb, Colquit, Craige, Castle, John G. Davis, De Witt, Disney, Dowdell, Edmundson, Faulkner, Feller, Goode, Grow, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Wilsy, Planser, Feller, Goode, Grow, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Wilsy, Marsie, Hastings, Hendricks, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Ingersoll, Basiel T. Jones, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kittredge, Kurts, Easeb, Latham, Letcher, Lewis, Macdonald, Mcolbugall, McMullen, McQueen, Maxwell, Smith Miller, Millson, Murray, Olds, Orr, Bishop Takins, John Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Pratt, Rece. Rowe, Masth, Wannon, Shaw, Singleton, Skelton, William Smith, William Smith, William Smith, William Smith, William Smith, Goorge W. Smyth, Richard H. Stanton, Stratton, Straub, John J. Taylor, Walbridge, Walsh, Warren, and Hendrick B. Wright—80.

M. SOLLERS, in pursuance of notice, introduced a

Mr. SOLLERS, in pursuance of notice, introduced a his Turnpike as is within the District of Columbia and make the same free; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1854.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Badorn, of North Carolina, and Mr. Norms, of New Hampshire, appeared in their seats to-day.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body Journals of the House of Representatives, Council, and joint sessions of the third annual session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, held at Great Salt Lake in the years 1853—4, together with the acts and resolutions passed therein. resolutions passed therein.
Sundry memorials were presented and referredto appro-

Recolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to com-municate to the Senate the report of the officer in charge of the Desmoines and the Rock River Rapids of the Mississippi Mr. BADGER gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to increase the compensation of members of Congress and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United

On motion by Mr. DODGE, of Iowa.

Mr. FOOT gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to extend the statute of limitation for the prosecution of certain crimes against the United States.

On motion, the Committees on Public Buildings and

Roads and Canais were severally authorized to employ BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PEARCE introduced a joint resolution for the apcintment of regents in the Smithsonian Institution. [This joint resolution simply re-appoints Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and Gideon Hawley, of New York.]

Mr. P. asked to have the joint resolution taken up, which was agreed to; and it was read a third time and

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill supplemental to an act therein mentioned. Mr. B. stated the object of the bill, which related to

the settlement of the accounts of George Fisher, and asked its immediate consideration; and the bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, introduced a bill to establish the office of surveyor general of Utah and to grant land to

actual settlers thereon; which was referred to the Com-

mittee on Public Lands. On motion by Mr. ADAMS, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to establish a department of law, to pre-scribe certain duties of the Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury, and fer other purposes; and on his motion it was made the special order for Monday, the 18th inst. On motion by Mr. FITZPATRICK, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to authorize the payment of certain claims for depredations and spoliations during the hostilities with the Creek and Seminole Indians.

On motion by Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate proceeded to consider House bill, on the calendar of last session, for the relief of Jacob McLellan; and the bill was read a third time and passed.

OBITUARY.

A message was received from the House of Represen tatives announcing the death of the Hon. PRESENT EW-ING, a member of that body from the State of Kentucky, and communicating the proceedings of the House there-

on; when,
Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, rose and pronounced
a very feeling eulogium upon the character and services
of his deceased colleague, which he concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate have received with great sensibility the message from the House announcing the death of the Hon. Presser Ewing, a Representative from the State of Kentucky.

Resolved. That in token of respect for the memory of the

eceased the Senate do now adjourn. Mr. BADGER, in seconding the resolutions, also paid tribute to the memory of the deceased. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the enate adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the pay-ment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1856; which was read

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending the 30th June, 1856; which was read twice and com-

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced in pursuance notice, read twice, and appropriately referred:

By Mr. MAXWELL: A bill to authorize the

he reserved lands in the State of Florida. By Mr. HENN: A bill making a further appropriation for the improvement of the rapids in the Mississippi river.

Also, a bill for the relief of the owners and occupants of the town of Omaha City, in the Territory of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BARKSDALE: A bill to constitute Columbus,

the State of Mississippi, a port of entry, and for other By Mr. ZOLLICOFFER: A bill further to provide for

the security of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union was dis-charged from the further consideration of the bill to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, and it was re-referred to the Committee on Foreign

Affairs. On motion of Mr. SOLLERS, it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet en Monday next: Ayes 82, noes 50.

DEATH OF MR. EWING. Mr. COX, of Kentucky, rose and addressed the House

as follows: Mr. Speaker, I rise to discharge the melancholy duty of announcing to this House the death of my colleague, the Hon. Parsing Ewing, who at the time of his death was a member of this House from the State of Kentucky. Since the close of the last session he has paid the debt of Nature, and has been summoned to a state "from whose

bourne no traveller returns." Mr. Ewing left this city a few days before the adjournment of Congress, in good health, to return to his paternal home in his native State-a home endowed with every blessing which could afford comfort in this life and defy the approach of every enemy of earthly happiness, save affliction and the King of Terrors. There he was received with a welcome which none but kindred hearts and hands can bestow or appreciate.

Besides this, the approving greetings of an intelligent constituency—a constituency who were proud of their representative, whose talents and zealous discharge of duty had shed lustre and honor upon them-filled the measure of virtuous ambition. But he was not long permitted to enjoy this enviable condition. The ways of Providence are inscrutable to man. "In the midst of life we are in death," and the hour of apparent security is often the period of the greatest peril. Suddenly and without premonition the messenger of death executes his summons and hurries his victim to the dark shadows

of the grave. The deceased was my intimate acquaintance, associate. and friend. I could dwell upon his many manly virtues; I could speak of the many points of loveliness in his character; I could speak with ardent rapture of the triumphs of his youthful genius over the many obstacles in his pathway to the temple of fame; but I will not detain the House by pronouncing a culcgy on the deceased. That task belongs more properly to others, who can discharge it with more ability than I can command. For him no words of sympathy or praise need be uttered His faith in the efficacy of a mediatorial sacrifice cheered his path through the dark valley of the shadow of death,

and the rod and staff of supernal power supported him in the extremities of human suffering.

For us, the living, it may be proper to pause and re-flect that we too must soon be summoned before the same dread tribunal. Let us learn from his early fate a sense of the transitory and evanescent character of all sublunary things. Let us learn sympathy from the sor-rows and afflictions of others, and humility from a sense of our own fugitive state; and in the beautiful but mourn-

ful language of the poet remember that "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power, And all that bearty, all that wealth e'er gave, Await alike the inevitable hour: The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions, and nove their adoption:

Resolved, That this House has heard with emotions of pr found sorrow and regret the announcement of the death of Hon. Passier Ewise, who, at the time of his death, was a

member of this House from the third Congressional district of the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That this House tender to the aged father and relatives of the deceased the expression of its sympathy on this afflicting event; and, as a testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of the House will wear the usual badge of mouraing for thirty days.

Recolved, That the Clerk of this House communicate to the father of the deceased, the Hon. Ephraim Ewing, a copy of member of this House from the third Congressional district of

these resolutions.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the Senate, and that this House do now adjourn.

Mesers. BRISTOW, LATHAM, and SMITH, of Alabama,

Mesers BBISTOW, LATHAM, and SMITH, of Alabama, seconded the resolutions, and added their tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The question was then taken on the resolutions, and they were unanimously agreed to.

And the House accordingly adjourned.

REMARKS OF MR. TAYLOR, or Omo, On the call for the Correspondence respecting the Congress of American Ministers at Ostend.

House or Representatives, December 5, 1854.

Mr. TAYLOB, of Ohio, said: I did not intend to participate in this debate, and should have simply given a silent vote upon the resolution, if the debate called forth by it had not assumed a character of very great interest. I think the country is indebted to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Sollens) for introducing it; and I hope my friend from Virginia (Mr. Bayler) will withdraw his motion to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I will not detain the House further than to say that I believe the impression very generally prevailing in the country is strongly antagonistic to the appointment of foreign-born citizens to represent the nation at foreign courts. It is true that we have had no official information that this secret meeting was held at Ostend, but it is well known that such a meeting did take place. There is not a gentleman in this House who will deny it. And if it did take place, it must have been for some object, or if there was no object the sooner the people of the country know it from the proper source the better.

The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Phillips) told the House, as I understood him, that he should vote to send the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affaire, for the purpose of gising it the go-by. Well, sir, I have the highest respect for that committee. I admire their conservative character. The course pursued by them during the last session, alluded to by my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Bayle,) commanded my admiration for its conservativeness. But when a gentleman wishes to have the resolution given the go-by, by referring it to one of the standing committees of the House, I cannot consent to vote for such a reference. I say that it is due to this House, as the representatives of the nation, it is due to the lignity of the House, that we should call upon the Chief Executive of the nation for such information as he can give us, not incompatible with the public interest, touching this secret meeting of our foreign ministers abroad. House or Representatives, December 5, 1854.

ng this secret meeting of our foreign ministers abroad.

Mr. Speaker, the fact that the Minister of the United

States in London, our Minister at Paris, the Minister of the United States at Madrid, and the Minister at the lague-two of them, Mr. Soule and Mr. Belmont, men of foreign birth—were invited by themselves, or by each other, or directed by the Government of the United States to meet at Ostend, in Belgium, whether for an important surpose or for no purpose, has certainly attracted a great deal of the attention of the people of this country. And it is not premature to call for information respecting it. We are not acting upon mere reports. The Chief Executive Magistrafe of the country, in his annual message sent to this House yesterday, has stated officially that a misunderstanding has recently taken place between France and the United States, because the authorities of France had refused permission for Mr. Soule to pass through that country on his way from the meeting of Ostend by Lon-don to his post in Madrid. It is not, therefore, a mere matter of report upon which we are acting. It is upon

Now, sir, what was it that produced that misunder-standing with France, for which we were told an ample apology was made, if it was not this? If we may believe ewspaper reports, when Mr. Soule was refused permission to pass through France Mr. Mason demanded an apology. It was considered a direct insult to the coun-try. But the matter was explained by saying that Mr. Soule was not refused as the Minister of the United States, but as a private citizen, who had formerly resided in France, and who had, for some cause, been a fugitive from that country in his early days; and having contracted the dislike of that Government he was prohibited from passing through the country, until our Minister in France

sterposed, and the prohibition was withdrawn. But, sir, this meeting at Ostend has attracted a great deal of interest in this country, and I think every gentle man in the House must admit that it is proper to call upon the President of the United States for the information in his possession, if it can be given without prejudice to the public interest.

Sir, the public are nearly unanimous in opposition to sending, for our ministers abroad, such men as Messrs Soule and Belmont. I do not speak of it as a matter o much importance, but I will mention the fact that about one year ago, in travelling in Holland—at the Hague it-self, in Amsterdam, in the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, almost as much a Republic as ourselves, although they are a limited monarchy—every where I heard complaints made, in advance, of the appointment of an Austrian-born citizen as a representative of the people of America. It was said to me that they had deserved betthe treatment at the hands of the United States, because in the days of the revolution they had loaned freely their power, their money, and their influence to establish the liberty of this country. They said they deserved at least to have a man to expression to have a man to expression. to have a man to represent us who was an American-born citizen.

I know nothing personally against Mr. Belmont, but I repeat the people of the country almost unanimously, or a vast majority of them, disapprove of the appointment of such men to such high places in the diplomacy of the nation. Sir, I say to this House, that neither Mr. Soule nor Mr. Belmont, whatever be their talents or wealth, are the proper persons to represent the people of America in foreign courts. I say it here in my place have the right to say it as a representative called upon yearly to vote the salaries of these men—that proper men, whose antecedents are unexceptionable, should be ap-pointed to represent us abroad. I am not prepared to say that no citizen of foreign birth should be appeinted. Mr. Gallatin was sent to England by Mr. Adams, but Mr. Gallatin had filled some of the highest offices of the country, and had shown himself eminently capable, honest, and faithful to the Constitution of the United States. But, sir, the object of these gentlemen who have recently been at Ostend, whether their meeting was authorized by the President of the United States or not, ought to be made known to the people of this country, and there is no more appropriate mode of making it known than by a respect ful call upon the President of the United States to communicate this information, if not incompatible with the public interests. If these gentlemen were not authorized by the Government to go to Ostend, then the Government s not responsible for their action; they deserted their costs to the injury of the Government, and that is another

bjection to them.

Mr. Speaker, the fashion now-a-days of ex-consuls, exministers, and gentlemen in high official positions writ-ing what are called "fillibustering" letters to foreign naing what are called "fillioustering" letters to foreign na-tions, and stirring up bad feeling against the Government of the United States, is any thing but kind, generous, or conservative of the peace of the country. Sir, we have a Chief Magistrate who is authorized to send ministers to oreign countries, and so long as the ministers thus appointed do their duty, under the instructions of the Ex pointed do their duty, under the instructions of the Exe-cutive, and uphold the honor, the rights, the dignity, and the interests of the Republic of the United States abroad, they shall have my aid and support. But when they step out of their proper sphere to play the Red Republican, to assail and attempt to revolutionize Governments abroad, or to form "entangling alliances" with foreign nations, I shall denounce them, as a public man and as a private citizen, as long as I have the right to do so. I should not have said one word upon this occasion if the resolu-tion had been permitted to take the usual course.

A GRACELESS RASCAL .- A genteel-looking individual obtained admission a few days ago to the Convent in St.
Louis, and in passing through the chapel appeared to be
overcome with feelings of devotion, and kneit before the
altar as if in prayer. The Sister who attended him, not
wishing to disturb his devotions, left him for a short time.
On her return she found the scamp had gone, taking with him a quantity of jewelry from about the image of the Virgin over the altar. On the same day he stole a valuable gold watch from a priest in St. Patrick's church.

THE VOTE OF CALIFORNIA .- The official returns of the cent-election in California show a total vote of 86,604. The voters constitute about one-fourth of the population of the State, and, excluding foreigners not entitled to vote, it is about one-third the American population. It is larger than the total vote cast at the last election in either Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Missis-sippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Wis-consin, Michigan, Florida, or Texas.

Poisoning By Visiting Cards .- In a recent journal we have observed reports of four cases of poisoning in chil-dren by the introduction of visiting cards into the mouth. They all recovered, though the symptoms were of an alarming character. It should be generally known that in the manufacture of cards, in the enamelling and coloring, various salts of arsenic, copper, and lead are used, which are capable of producing very serious sickness and even death. Children should not be allowed to play with them .- Newark Advertiser.

A WARNING TO MISCHIEF MAKERS. -- On Monday last st brutal murder was committed in the town of Rose, Oakland county, by a man named Foster. It appears that Foster had returned from California after a sojourn that Foster had returned from California after a sojourn of about two years. While he was absent his wife remained at his residence in Rose surrounded by neighbors who respected her for goodness of heart and correct deportment. Foster, however, never had been a favorite, and no sooner did he return than his enemies, under the guise of friendship, began throwing out inuendoes concerning the conduct of his wife while absent. They finally succeeded, fiends as they are, in poisoning his cup of domestic peace by making him jenious of his wife. The most trilling circumstances, under their devilish insinuations, grew to be crimes of the first magnitude, and the result is that the innocent wife has been coldly murdered and the husband shut up in jail, whence he is sure dered and the husband shut up in jail, whence he is sure to go to the penitentiary for a long period, if not for life.—Detroit Daily Advertiser, Nov. 22.

THE SUPREME COURT.

This body commenced its annual term on Monday at noon." Every member of the Court was present and in apparent good health, viz :

The Hon. Rounn B. Tanny, Chief Justice. The Hon. John McLean,
The Hon. Janes M. Wathe,
The Hon. John Cathon,
The Hon. Peten V. Daniel,
The Hon. Roundt C. Grier,
The Hon. Roundt C. Grier,
The Hon. Basianen R. Curtis,
The Hon. John A. Campbell,

The Chief Justice announced that the Cour ould commence the call of the docket to-day. The Court then adjourned and repaired in a body, as is the custom, to the Executive Mansion, to pay their respects to the President of the United States.

AMERICAN APPAIRS IN CHINA.

A letter to the Boston Journal, dated at Cantor on the 26th of September, communicates the fol-lowing information as to American affairs in China:

"Mr. McLann (the United States Commissioner) has found it necessary to issue a proclamation to the effect that the ships of war of the United States of America now that the ships of war of the United States of America now stationed in the Canton river are there for the sole object of protecting the lives and property of American citizens, and that any assault upon them, or any interference with their just rights as secured by treaty, come from whatever quarter, will be summarily chastised. The proclamation has been printed in Chinese and circulated up and down the river, among both contending fections.

"The representatives of England, France, and the United States left Hong-Kong last week for Shanghai, and it is supposed with the intent of proceeding to Nankin, if not Pekin, in order to better acquaint themselves with the political state of the Chinese Empire, and be governed in their future diplomacy by the result of their investigations.

governed in their future diplomacy by the result of their investigations.

"The Macedonian is at Whampon; the Vandalia at Shanghai; the Kennedy and Queen at anchor off Canton. The Powhatan, at present under the control of the Hon. Robert M. McLars, left Hong-Kong about a week since, with him and suite on board, bound for Shanghai. She also took up four or five hundred thousand dollars in specie for the merchants. The John Hancock and Cooper, of the Exploring Expedition, left Hong Kong for the same destination a few days previous to the departure of the Powhatan, it being understood they were to survey the Yang tse-Kiang up to or above Nankin. It is highly probable they will convey our Commissioner up the river Yang ise-Kiang up to or above Nankin. It is highly probable they will convey our Commissioner up the river also. The English and French Ministers have also gone to Shanghai, and so has the United States Consul for Canton. With such an aggregate of diplomatic talent assembled something may be expected.

"An entire change was made in the organization of the North Pacific Exploring Squadron in the mouth of August last. Commander Rusgoold, commanding the Expedition, having been sent home by the Board of Surgeons on account of the disordered state of his health.

expedition, naving been sent home by the Board of Surgeons on account of the disordered state of his health, the command devolved upon Lieut John A. Rooms, the present commander of the squadron. This and the return of several officers has caused several promotions and changes, Capt. Rogers removing to the flag-ship Vincennes, Acting Lieut. Wm. King Bridge commands the Porpoise, Lieut. Henry K. Stevens commands the John Hancock, and Acting Lieut. Wm. Gibson commands the tender Fenningers Conver. nimore Cooper. Other changes are too numerous to men-

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Extracts from a Private Letter, dated Honolulu, October 12. What is it we see before us? A man dying; nothing more. It is that which happens to all men; the only inviseacres, magnates, kings, princes, and colored royalty at the present moment is the transfer of the allegiance of this mighty kingdom to that of the Briarcan arms of our great Republic. The problem, as I am informed at headquarters, is gradually being worked out, the only ground of difference at the present moment being whether they shall be admitted as a State or a Territory, in order The great subject which occupies the attention of the they shall be admitted as a State or a Territory, in order (for the protection of the native population) to avoid the chance of slavery. The King and all the Chiefs have given their adherence to the project, and the settlement of the question is left in the hands of Judge Lee on the part of the Chiefs, as they all have implicit faith in him, and he wields more influence among them by far than any other white man on the island. In view of the final settlement of this question we have already two steamers coming down for inter-island navigation, and two to run between down for inter-island navigation, and two to run between San Francisco and this port; a branch of the banking. house of Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, with a capital of \$100,000; and the prospect of being overrun with all sorts of ragamufins, ragabonds, speculators, traders, and broken-down gamblers from San Francisco, as we hear that one thousand passengers will be down during the next two months. We have already had a taste passengers from that quarter, and every rives brings more or less. What the effect of this inroad is to be Heaven only knows; but I apprehend that compedeath-struggle, the wrinkled brow, the drooping lid, the is to be Heaven only knows; but I apprehend that compe-tition and overtrading will bring about any thing but pleasant results to the business community who have been

residing here. The talk in case of the annexation of these islands is to make them the West Indies of the Pacific; but the ex-periments which have thus far been tried upon the soil have, in most cases, failed most lamentably, partially, perhaps, from the inexperience of those who would draw from Dame Nature those productions which are went to flourish upon tropical soil, and partly from the great difficulty in procuring labor, the natives being very much averse to work of any kind, and, in my opinion, so defi-cient in intelligence, capacity, and activity that several generations must be born before they can reach that point civilization which will enable them to compete success fully with white men. In addition to this drawback, a large portion of the soil is fitted only for pasturage, the valleys being in fact the only part which will amply reward the labor of the husbandman, and they, as in all mountainous countries, are of limited extent, and are most of them used for the cultivation of the taro, the

main support of the native population. main support of the native population.

The productions of the country are sugar, coffee, to-bacco, arrowroot, and indigo, which latter article grows in great profusion spontaneously, and will, I doubt not, at some future day, form an important staple in the exports of the country. Sandal wood formerly grew in great quantities, but the short-sighted folly of the chiefs, for a temporary gain, almost extirpated this article, which they are now prohibited by law from exporting. There are two plantations on the islands which have proved profitable, and only two, one a sugar plantation and one coffee [Boston Atlas.

FROM ITALY.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

GENOA, NOVEMBER 3, 1854.

Many prelates and other dignitaries of the church are assembling at Rome for the grand Convocation and Jubilee recently proclaimed by the Holy See, and to be present at the determination of the question of the Immacutate Conception. Among the arrivals announced I notice the names of Cardinals Sterckz of Malines and Scwarzenberg of Prague, Archbishop Dixon, primate of Ireland, Archbishop Culien of Dublin, the Bishops of Cleyne, Marseilles, Verous, &c. Several are also presentation South seilles, Verous, &c. Several are also present from South
Asia, but not one as yet from the United States. As the
assembly is not to have the character of a council, the
circular invitation was not general, and inasmuch as convenient lodgings could not well be provided for more than those to whom it was sent; and, moreover, because it was not deemed expedient to withdraw a greater number from the dioceses. Nevertheless, all who come will, it is officially intimated, meet a cordial reception. The occasion is also attracting a large number of spectators.

An official report, just issued at Turin, shows that there were, during the recent prevalence of the cholera in thi kingdom, 37,079 cases and 18,872 deaths.

MESMERISTS IN TROUBLE .- George Farland and Dr. Hoffman, both professors of meamerism, residing in New York, went to a boarling-house in that city on Sunday and induced a young girl to submit herself as a subject and induced a young girl to submit herself as a subject for mesmeric experiments. The request was granted, and they succeeded in placing the girl in a mesmeric sleep, in which she remained for eight hours. The "operators" commenced their work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the girl did not recover her consciousness until after midnight. In the mean time the gentiemen became greatly alarmed in consequence of the failure of their efforts to awaken her. Dr. Hallock was called in the emergency members of the medical profession, the neighbors, and members of the medical profession, the neighbors, and the police were appealed to, and immediately proceeded to the scene of excitement. The professors were taken into custody and held to await the result, which was the final restoration of the girl to consciousness and the release of the "professors."

QUALL IN WISCORSIS.—The game laws of Wisconsin pro-hibit the taking of quail after the 30th of January. The Sentinel says there have been shipped from Milwaukee during the game season about eight hundred and sixty dozen quails.

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers have dates from the city of Mexico to the 18th ultimo.

The Minister of the Interior had issued a decre making provision for the manner of taking a vote of the people on the 1st of December upon the question of either continuing to President Santa Anna the power he at present holds or appointing a successor to him. We condense its principal articles from a translation in the Mexican Economist:

"The principal political authority of every township, after having named two secretaries, shall proceed to the public place which according to his judgment may be convenient and open a register. Two books shall be prepared beforehand, the heading on one of which shall be: 'Is the actual President of the Republic to continue in the exercise of the supreme power with the same ample faculties as he is at present using? The undersigned vote in the affirmative.' The other book will have the same heading, with the difference that where the first says 'vote in the affirmative,' in this the heading will be 'vote in the negative.' In those places where the number of inhabitants is so considerable that the political authorities do not consider a single day sufficient for receiving the votes it may be continued for three days.

not consider a single day sufficient for receiving the votes it may be continued for three days.

"Corporations, ecclesiastic or secular, will give their votes by the signature of their presidents, rectors, chiefs, &c., who at the time of signing will mention the number of individuals of which the corporation consists. In the same way the regiments of the army will vote. Citizens voting in the negative will themselves write down the name in full of the person they wish to be invested with the surreme power." the supreme power.

On the 3d instant a boat that was transporting specie on board the English steamer off Vera Cruz was capsized, with the loss of \$70,000. It is thought that the specie

will be recovered. A number of executions have recently taken place individuals convicted of assassination and robbery.

The ravages of the Indians on the frontier departments re a subject of constant and doleful notice in the public journals. The Government, it would seem, has not vigor and resources enough to put a stop to the atrocities of these barbarians.

Accounts are given of various triumphs obtained by the troops of the Government over the rebels of the South.

THE DYING GLADIATOR.

The arrival in this country of a fac simile in marble of the famous antique statue of the Dying Gladiator has led some of our journals to reproduce the impressions of eminent authors respecting this celebrated work of art; smong them the beautiful and discriminating remarks of our countryman, Mr. HILLARD, recorded in his recent book on Italy, and Byron's immortal verse, both of which, for the gratification of our readers, we subjoin.

From Mr. Hillard's Criticism.

From Mr. Hillard's Criticism.

The last room into which the traveller passes contains several works of the highest excellence, and above all the Dying Gladiator. A statue of such surpassing merit as this should have a room by itself, for in its presence it is difficult to look at any thing else. It is now admitted by the best authorities that the statue is a dying Gaul and not a gladiator, but to the popular mind the old appellation will elling forever. Byron's immortal stanza—an exquisite creation of genius, equal to the theme which inspired it—is alone enough to fasten it there with associations that can never be severed. But there is no work of art respecting which such discussions are more intruof art respecting which such discussions are more intru-sive or unnecessary. We do not ask whom it represents, because we are so wholly absorbed with what it is. Its power and pathoa are independent of time, place, and

What is it we see before us? A man dying; nothing and grandeur of death. We feel ourselves in the pre-sence of that awful power before whose icy sceptre all mortal distinctions are levelled. Life and death are all that, for a time, we can admit into the mind.

As the sentiment and expression of this statue are admirable, so is the mechanical execution of the highest merit. The skill with which the physical effects of death upon the human frame are represented is most strongly felt by those whose professional training and experience death-struggle, the wrinkled brow, the drooping lid, the lips distended with pain, and the sinking languor of the whole frame, give proof of a patient eye and a skilful hand. No statue was ever more marked by simplicity or more free from any thing like extravagance or caricature. Such a subject presents many temptations, and, unless an artist's taste and judgment were equal to his genius, he would hardly have escaped falling into the weakness of overdoing the tragic element, and of laying such a weight upon our sympathies that they would have given way under the pressure. But here nothing has been done for effect; no vulgar applause is courted, and the decency and dignity of truth are scrupulously observed.

If it be right to judge of works of art subjectively, and not objectively—that is, exclusively by the effect which

If it be right to judge of works of art subjectively, and not objectively—that is, exclusively by the effect which they leave upon the individual who contemplates them—I should put this work at the head of all the statues in the world. To me none others were so expressive, so significant, so full of deep meaning. At each successive visit it seemed to be a new work; to reveal something which before had been unspoken; to awaken echoes which before had been sitent. Though a solitary figure, taken in and comprehended by the eye at a single glance, it involves a broad circle of experience and suggestion.

Such is ever the case with the creations which genius gives us when it walks in the way of truth, and, disdaining the morbid, the fantastic, and the grotesque, gives shape to our common visions and reality to the universal dream.

This statue is indissolubly associated with Byron's im-

dream.

This statue is indissolubly associated with Byron's immortal stanza, which, familiar as it is, can no more become backneyed than the relations of husband and father in which it is founded. From lines like these, which every body reads and every body remembers—especially when connected with the objects of permanent and general interest—we learn how much we owe to the poets. Who that has ever seen snow falling upon the water has not had a distinct pleasure in the sight, from the fine illustration of the brief duration of sensual pleasures which Burne has drawn from it?

"Or, like the snow-fall in the river, A moment white, then lost forever. Who that has ever beliefd a scarlet maple in our autumn woods has not felt that a new clears, was given to it by the lovely image which it suggested to Bryant?

"But 'neath you crimeon tree
Lover to listening maid might breathe his flame,
Nor mark, within its reseale canopy,
lier blush of maiden shame."

So we who look upon the statue since the stanzas was written see it by a finer light than ever shene upon it before. For us alone the rude hut by the Danube is reared, and these young barbarians are sporting upon its banks. We may form some notion of our obligations by imagining what would have been the emotions of a man of cultivation and analysis. of cultivation and sensibility if the post had suddealy put the lines into his hands while he was standing before the statue. Would not comething like the miracle of Pygmalion have taken place before his eyes? Would not the marble breast have appeared to heave with emotion and the drooping brow to be darkened with suffering?

No description of this work of art would be complete without Byron's celebrated stanza, which are as worldrenowned as the statue itself. To appreciate perfectly their beauty they should be read while gazing upon this marbled representation of the "dying gladiator:"

I see before me the gladiator lie:

He leans upon his hand; his manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony;
And his droop'd head sinks gradually low,
And through his side the last drops, chiling slow
From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one,
Like the first of a thunder shower; and now
The orena awims around him: he is gone,
Kre ceased the inhuman shout which hailed the
who won.

He heard it, but he heeded not; his eyes Were with his heart, and that was far away. He reck'd not of the life he lost, nor prize; But where his rude but by the Danube lay: There were his young barbarians all at play; There was their Dacian mother; he, their sira Butcher'd to make a Roman holyday.

All this rush'd with his blood. Shall he expire And unrovenged? Arise, ye Geths, and glut y

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Communicated for the National Intelligencer from the Note-Book of an Officer of the Navy.

HENRY FALKNER; OR, "DON ENRICO FUNIER."

It is now more than half a century since that a young man arrived in Boston having letters from abroad that introduced him to a mercantile circle in one of our Eastern cities, where, at that time, there were many of our prominent citizens who never spoke of any thing pre-eminently good that was not English, and who, for manners and morals and all the higher attainments that distinguish or embellish society, pointed to the birthplace of their ancestors as that which above all others claimed their gratitude and inspired their admiration. In speaking of home they meant England, and an Englishman recommended to favor was placed by them high on the scale of merit. It rarely happened that the gentry thus commended to us did not justify the pretensions of their countrymen the world over in knowing a little more of every question that arose, whether relating to business, society, politics, or any thing else, than the native-born; so that, with what we thought good manners, and some doubt of our own fair pretensions to knowledge, the young Englishman, favored by the predilection of our people and seconded on his part by an abrupt manner and bold impertinence, usually succeeded in taking precedence of

The truth will not be denied that until recently (and a little of the old leaven may be left) there was with a cer-tain class of our countrymen a provincialism in every thing American, and with this class the Englishman thing American, and with this class the Englishman always stood pre-eminent. Hence it followed that our hero did not want for friends, and from a counting-house he was in due time appointed supercargo of a ship bound on a trading voyage to the Spanish possessions on the shores of the Pacific ocean. The youth and inexperience of the supercargo did not escape the criticism of those who ascribed the appointment to so important a trust to the false sentiment that then prevailed with many in regard to our transatlantic neighbors.

With some prophetic doubts of those who cared little for the success of the enterprise, the good ship "Catherine" (but I will not be sure of the name) took her departure from Providence, commanded by a most worthy

rine" (but I will not be sure of the name) took her de-parture from Providence, commanded by a most worthy and kind-hearted man, who had for many years sailed successfully in the same employ, and was esteemed one of the most able and intelligent shipmasters of his time. Without material incident she safely doubled the stormy cape, in those days the dread of mariners, and, bearing up to the friendly breeze that seems forever waiting to invite the tempest-tossed barque as she rounds the cape, the Catherina dashed the playful waters from her sides as she boomed along the bright shores of Araucania and Valdivia, until she was safely anchored in the harbor of Conception. Here, in the temperate latitude, Conception Conception. Here, in the temperate latitude, Conception is not less favored in climate and production than any other portion of Chili. It is essentially an agricultural country, producing all the cereals, with numerous flocks and herds, and many of the choice productions of the milder latitudes are found in their highest perfection. milder latitudes are found in their highest perfection. Conception is distinguished for the development of physical and mental energy. The men are brave and the women the most attractive that ever betrayed the heart of faltering youth. The laws of the Indies prevailed here, as in all the Spanish possessions in America, and the overt act of anchoring was confiscation by the law, whenever the authorities had the power and found it expedient to use it. Such, however, was the despotism of trade with the colonies that Spain was forever at war with her with the colonies that Spain was forever at war with her children there in the eventualities of commerce whenever a clandestine opportunity offered to carry on a little irregular business in that way. If there was a military establishment kept up it was contaminated by the general sentiment, and the ladies as well as the gentlemen were too much interested in conspiring against the Crown for the enjoyment of certain "cosas buenos" not to disre-

gard the mandates of distant authority.

With the laws of the "Indies" to shut out all the civilized world from Spanish America, that country was almost as much a sealed book to the rest of mankind as the Empire of Japan, and a stranger coming amongst an isolated community of Castilian blood created a curiosity and a degree of interest that could not fail to call forth a corresponding sympathy. Although the "Catherine" was there under a prohibition that admitted of no comwas there under a prontition that admitted of no com-promise, yet, in the absence of a motive to carry out the severe restriction, a plausible excuse was readily found for the intruders, and not only a good but cordial under-standing was soon acknowledged by the parties, who, in defiance of all laws to the contrary, consulted their own pleasure and interest. The people of Chili, in the days of their simplicity and antecedent to republican influences and consequent revolution, were amongst the most gay and consequent revolution, were amongst the most gay and joyous of the New World. It will not, therefore, seem strange that whilst the young supercargo negotiated with the merchants for the sale of the "Catherine's" cargo he should have found himself blindly kneeling at eargo he should have found himself blindly kneeling at the shrine of Cupid, a victim to the smile of the fair "Rosarita," the ruling goddess of the place, and who had filled her little world with conquests.

Day after day passed on and Mr. Falkner heeded not the impatience of the captain, who knew the danger of delay, and most of all from a chance visit of a "Guarda

Costa," which would briefly terminate their voyage by confiscation and imprisonment. Finally, the instructed to proceed to "Quintera bay," a lonely place some twenty miles to the north of Valparaiso. Mr. Faikner accompanied his newly-made friends by land, and the "Catherine" was found at the place of rendezvous when they arrived. A boat was sent for the supercargo, who deslined to go on heard inviting the careful to receive they arrived. A boak was sent for the supercarge, who declined to go on board, inviting the captain to repair to the shore that he himself might receive the treasure to be exchanged for the cargo. It is said that the captain was not without his distrust of Mr. Falkner's integrity, was not without his distrust of Mr. Falkner's integrity, and a number of letters and messages passed between them before the captain landed, and then not without the precaution of taking his largest boat fully manned and armed. The fatal moment was fast approaching, and Falkner, with a numerous escort, advanced to meet the boat. She passed rapidly through the surf, and overy nerve was strained to keep her from broaching to, when, as the last wave was receding and before the captain and his men could seize their arms, the assasins, disguised as merchants and led by Falkner, overpowered and slaughtered their hapless victims. In the meanwhile a sufficient number of armed men had been sent on board, where, unsuspicious of treachery, no resistance was made. where, unsuspicious of treachery, no resistance was made, and the Catherine with her cargo became the booty of Falkner and his associate villains, one of whom was the father of the captivating "Rosarita." Mr. Pa.kuer was said to have received forty thousand dollars as his share of the plunder. It is unnecessary to nurrate the fact that he never returned to his native or adopted country. In due time he was married to the "enamorata," who it was said was ignorant of his crimes. He held large es-tates in the province of Conception, where he assumed to be doctor of medicine, and was known as "ol medico

be doctor of medicine, and was known as "ol medico ingles, Don Enrico Funier."

Many years had passed, and with them the laws of the Indies, in the emancipation of a gallant people who had cast aside the foreign despotism. The plunder of the "buque del commercio" was still remembered as an infamous transaction in which "Don Enrico Funier" had participated, but spoken of as one of those incidents occurring under the edicus Spanish laws which had been swept away by the revolution.

In the beautiful city of Quillotas, some leagues distant in the interior from the wild bay of Quintera, and whence the cargo of the ill-fated "Catherine" was conveyed, "Enrico Funier" had erected a mansion to which he could escape from the winters of Conception and enjoy the rarest gifts of nature. Until after the Revelution of Chili his reclusion was never invaled by his countrymen or those of his victims, and for the first time was surprised by the presence of some invalid American officers in 1820.

The light of freedom had expelled from the sunny land

The light of freedom had expelled from the sunny land of Chili the pervading curse that blended crime and cracity with every public and private virtue, and "Don Enrico's" crimes, somewhat obscured by the shadow of time, were now unveiled by the new revelation, and his very name with the American and English residents of Chili conveyed a centiment of infamy.

One measing, whilst the little party at the breakfact table were speaking of this personage, for they had been informed of his occasional residence here, a servant came to say that "un Angle-Americano" was waiting in an adjoining room to speak with his "paysanoe." In a moment they all rose and pressed forward for an American greeting. The presence of the visiter changed the current of the social impulse. With downcast eyes, as if from shame and dishoner, the miscrable "Don Enrico Funier," the conscious and conscience-stricken felon, stood before them. He made no effort to sustain himself or to assume the position of a gentleman, but stated briefly, in the opanish language, an invitation from his lady that the American officers were fairly taken by surprise, and for a time stood amassed with the andacity of their house. The officers were fairly taken by surprise, and for a time stood amassed with the andacity of the intruder, and the silence that followed was the condemnation of the criminal, whose look and manner acquiesced in the justice of the centence.

The reply comprehended a few words of scorn and some advice as to his speedy departure from the city; and on the succeeding day his house was closed, and no one knew and few eared whither be had gone.

PANNY PERRYS NEW BOOK, Ruth Hall: "a beats, "not only exceeds any thing which FANNY PERM has herutofore written, but which in many respects surpasses any other work whatever."

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